

Claims

1. A method for producing hydroxylammonium salts by
5 reacting nitrous oxide (NO) with a molar hydrogen
 surplus in an aqueous medium of strong mineral acids
 in the presence of a noble metal catalyst suspended on
 a carbon-based support at excess pressure up to 10 bar
 and temperatures up to 80°C, the hydroxylammonium salt
10 being constantly removed from the reaction vessel,
 said vessel being a stirred reactor with an agitator
 shaft and agitator blades attached to it via a hub and
 bearing surface or support, characterized in that
 - a gas inlet and distribution system is provided in the
15 lower part of the stirred reactor,
 - a disk agitator is placed immediately above, the hub
 with bearing surface or support of which comprising
 angled, concave and tilted agitator blades that rotate
 their angled or concave sides in the direction of
20 motion, and
 - a two-blade blade agitator is provided on the agitator
 shaft in the upper part of the stirred reactor, its
 individual leaves being offset like lamellas at an
 angle of 0 to 30°C to the blade axis so that they
25 constantly wet the reactor cap when rotating.
2. The method according to claim 1 wherein sulfuric acid
 at a 4 to 5-normal concentration is used as the strong
 mineral acid and the product is hydroxylammonium
30 sulfate.
3. The method for producing hydroxylammonium salts
 according to claims 1 or 2 wherein hydrogen and NO are
 used at a molar ratio of 1.9 to 2.0 : 1.0.
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4. The method for producing hydroxylammonium salts
 according to one or several of claims 1 to 3 wherein

the suspended catalyst (including its support) is used in a liquid suspension at 7 to 50 g/l and a mean diameter of 30 to 80 μm .

- 5 5. The method for producing hydroxylammonium salts according to one or several of claims 1 to 4 wherein platinum is used as a noble metal catalyst at a concentration of 0.1 to 0.5 percent by weight in relation to its carbon support.
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6. The method for producing hydroxylammonium salts according to one or several of claims 1 to 5 wherein the gases escape from an annular gas inlet and distribution system with an average gas bubble diameter of 5 mm to 6 mm and a gas speed of 7 to 15 m/sec.
7. The method for producing hydroxylammonium salts according to one or several of claims 1 to 6 wherein 20 concave agitator blades are attached to the rotating hub of the disk agitator.
8. The method for producing hydroxylammonium salts according to one or several of claims 1 to 7 wherein 25 wall baffles are arranged in the stirred reactor.
9. The method for producing hydroxylammonium salts according to one or several of claims 1 to 8 wherein the two-blade blade agitator in the top portion of the stirred reactor is placed at an angle of incidence of 30 45° to 90° in relation to the liquid level in the reactor, wherein it consists of offset individual lamella-like leaves, and wherein it has an agitator diameter of 0.3 to 0.4 relative to the reactor 35 diameter.

10. The method for producing hydroxylammonium salts according to one or several of claims 1 to 9 wherein the blade height of the individual leaves of the blade agitator is 0.2 to 0.5 relative to the blade agitator diameter.
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11. The method for producing hydroxylammonium salts according to one or several of claims 1 to 10 wherein the disk agitator in the bottom portion of the reactor is operated at a peripheral speed of 5 to 15 m/sec.
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